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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

THE generous support which the printer of this paper has received from the public, since the decease of her late husband, induces her once more to return the warmest acknowledgments, as well for past favours as the kind promises of many individuals to continue their kindness towards her; and it is with infinite satisfaction she can assure her customers that she shall shortly, should Providence be pleased to restore her health, be enabled to conduct her business with more ease and extension than her most sanguine expectations originally dictated.

The known emoluments arising from a free exercise of the press, in all matters which serve not the ends of corruption and malevolence, and the numerous other advantages derived from a well conducted newspaper, are so apparent, that it requires no comment, or expostulation, particularly to enlarge or set them forth. To revive, at all times in her power, the spirit of this paper, by a due observance of material intelligence, and a proper attention to all pieces with which she may be favoured from any of her correspondents, which, if they exceed not the bounds of her gazette, and are fraught with either a decent or moral tendency, shall have their proper arrangement.

The printer would by no means be understood to boast a *superiority* in the conduct of a vehicle of this nature; she only advances, that it shall be her particular endeavour to amuse and instruct, and, at the same time, her firm determination, ever to preserve the *dignity* of her paper.

Nor will she presume to urge that this gazette will be always exempt, or free, from small, or typographical errors, it being utterly impossible for the nicest eye, at all times, to distinguish, or perceive, faults of that nature, owing chiefly to the extreme hurry in which we are generally involved.

A general correspondence with all the printers on this continent, as also with many of the printers, and others with whom it is convenient to carry on a correspondence of this sort, in many of the principal towns and cities of Great Britain, is established, which will of course be materially interesting and useful to us, by affording means to supply our readers with the latest intelligence from those different quarters.

But while we are thus descanting upon the benefits resulting from a paper conducted on such a plan as we have mentioned, it may not be amiss, or unkindly taken, should we now drop a hint or two with respect to the means which alone can prolong its existence:-----To every person, then, but more especially to every customer, it must evidently appear, that they are served at a very great expence, which cannot be defrayed without punctual remittances from the subscribers yearly; nor would the cash, due for advertisements at different periods, and for other kinds of printing work, be unacceptable, were it to accompany the gazette money; and which we must earnestly hope will be a material consideration with our kind benefactors. This would enable her to proceed with spirit, and at the same time to lay something by for the support of her children at a future day; and she will not deny, that, under those circumstances, it will be pretty considerable.

The printer must now, too, beg leave to observe, that this week compleats the first year since she has had the management of an office; and should it not be convenient for those of her subscribers who live remote from Williamsburg to send their subscription money so soon as they could wish, they will please to convey it by some merchant, or other person, who would readily, she is persuaded, do that kindness for her, when they attend the ensuing October general court.

Having nothing farther to add, and fearing that I have already been too troublesome, I shall conclude the public's most grateful, and much obliged, humble servant,

August 18, 1774. CLEMENTINA RIND.

QUO FONTE DERIVATA CLADES IN PATRIAM POPULUMQUE FLUXIT.

To the reverend CLERGY *of the* CHURCH *of* ENGLAND *in* VIRGINIA.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN,

WHOEVER will be at the pains to examine into the state of religion in this country, and has any of that generous benevolence to his fellow creatures, which is not circumscribed by the narrow boundaries of this world, cannot remain an unconcerned spectator. He must be moved to search for the cause of that prevailing ignorance and impiety among the bulk of the people, that bold spirit of infidelity that has seized the minds of the fashionable and opulent, and that defection from the established religion so much complained of in many parts of the colony. To an impartial observer, I think, it will appear pretty evident, that these events are owing chiefly and originally to the indolence and irregularities of the clergy. As you are our public instructors and monitors, you must be the main sources of religious knowledge, and the standards of christian practice; therefore any neglect of duty, or any ill example in you, must occasion ignorance and depravation of manners in those who acknowledge you for their guides.

Others, of too much spirit and penetration to give an implicit assent to what you say, and who are too licentious or too proud to acquiesce in the pure and humiliating doctrines of christianity, being deprived of the most irresistible argument for its divine origin, its powerful influence on the lives of its professors, especially teachers who ought to know it best, readily take up whatever principles best suit their tempers, and solace themselves, no doubt, with so plausible an excuse for concluding the whole system of revelation a contrivance to serve the purposes of government, and gratify the ambition, coveteousness, and luxury, of the priesthood, these being the chief uses to which they see it is now applied.

And lastly, such as have by some means or other been brought to a solicitude about their future interests, and begin to discover the great unlikeness of your characters to that given in scripture of faithful ministers, and which reason tells them ought to appear in persons of your profession, immediately take you to be a set of mercenary men, devoted to the pursuits and pleasures of this world, and very unfit to be consulted in matters that relate to another. What confirms them in this sentiment is, that they see no good effects of your sacerdotal labours, no reformations among the wicked who hear you, nor any great tendency in your performances to produce them. This makes them abandon a church where such useless ministers abound, and give up themselves to the guidance of dissenting teachers, of whose honesty, diligence, and success, they receive more satisfactory evidence, thinking it safer, I suppose, to trust to them, who seem to have gone the way they mark out to others, than to men who manifest no practical acquaintance with their business; as a plain, unlearned man, who had travelled a difficult road, ought sooner to be advised with about it than a very knowing man, who had only studied the geography of the country, and collected some general accounts of it from books.

These plain observations, I hope, will justify me in considering you as the criminal authors of the above named evils, and in taking the liberty to offer you a few obvious and seasonable advices concerning your pastoral duties, which, if vigorously discharged, will be the certain means of restoring purity and stability to the church of England.

1. In the first place, I would recommend it to you, seriously and frequently to peruse the solemn profession and promises you made at your ordination. You there entered upon your arduous employment, renouncing all lucrative views, trusting that you were moved by the Holy Ghost, and truly called according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, to take upon you this office, and engaged faithfully to teach the doctrines of the gospel, and watch over your flocks.

2. Make the scriptures the man of your counsel, and study well the articles, homilies, and canons, of the church; *and then take heed unto yourselves, and to your doctrine.* This will enable you to convince gainsayers, and defend the religion you profess, to preach consistently with yourselves, and with one another, to introduce profitable topics of discourse, *and administer grace to your hearers.*

3. It may seem to some impertinent, perhaps, to pretend to rectify the reading of English in gentlemen of learned educations; but I expect to be forgiven, when it is considered how much the liturgy, notwithstanding its boasted excellencies of composition, has lost, both of its credit and usefulness, by that dull and languid tone, or that rapid and puerile pronunciation, by that awkward and irreverent attitude, or that unmeaning aspect, with which divine service is often performed. Instead of enumerating the particular rules on this part of your duty, I beg leave to refer those who are willing to be instructed in this valuable accomplishment to Sheridan's lectures, where this subject is treated with elegance and precision, and shall only observe, that the most essential requisite in this and other public duties is to feel what is spoken, and then it will be delivered naturally and movingly, and will awaken correspondent affections in the hearers. *Sevis me flere, dolendum, est primum ipsi sibi.* It seems hardly possible for one whose mind is duly composed for devotion, and elevated with the solemnity of public worship, to read the prayers and confession without an humble and supplicating tone, to pronounce the absolution without some dignity and authority, the exhortations without some earnestness and energy, or the thanksgivings without some visible indications of gratitude and joy.

4. When you enter the pulpit, see that you never lose sight of the great doctrines of christianity, as held by the church of England, the corrupt state of human nature, its renovation by the divine spirit, and the pardon of sin through the merits of Jesus Christ. These principles you not only subscribed in the articles, but do acknowledge and attest every time you read the liturgy, where they are plainly implied or expressed in almost every section. St. Paul was a learned, diligent, and successful preacher. Observe the strain of his discourses and epistles: There is not a page but what is graced with the name of his master, not a doctrine but what is built on him as the foundation, scarce a precept but what is enforced from his authority or example. How unlike many sermons we hear now! in which the preacher seems afraid of contaminating his stile by the obsolete piaf- of scripture, of degrading the dignity of man by making him dependent on a Saviour, or of destroying his moral agency by asserting the necessity of divine grace.

If these plain truths were so efficacious in converting blind and brutish heathens, certainly they would be most likely to reform degenerate christians. If they were so irresistible in demolishing Romish idolatry and superstition, who can doubt but they might be employed with equal success in defending and purifying a protestant church?

But it is not enough barely to preach these doctrines, these apostolic, these protestant, these church of England doctrines; they must be enforced with *demonstration of the spirit, and of power.* It must be allowed that every clergyman is not capable of being an orator; but every clergyman is capable of being zealous, and may deliver his sentiments feelingly, though he cannot do it eloquently, and when the heart is engaged, and the truth maintained, all good men will bear with a coarse voice, and ungraceful gesture. I would be far, very far, from disclaiming all didactic and dispassionate preaching, yet I must assert the just claim of animated, poignant addresses, to a plentiful share in all popular discourses. Reason and argument are proper for instruction, but energy and pathos must rouze to action.

I know there are some, and I believe there are many, even among the clergy, who highly disapprove of attempts to stir up the passions. It is a pity they so expose their ignorance and want of discernment by advancing this strange notion. Whence they got it I know not; but it is well known it did not come from any eminent orator, antient or modern, heathen or christian, nor from any approved writer on the eloquence of the senate, the pulpit, or the theatre. And if a warm application to the passions hath sometimes been disallowed or discouraged at the bar, it has been because there is so great a chance of its perverting equity and law, and because it is the business of courts of justice to ascertain facts and decide controversies, &c. and not to instigate men to virtuous or noble exertions. Some ill effects, it is true, have followed excessive transports of the affections, raised by the unreasonable vehemence of the speaker, or the peculiar constitution of the sufferer; but it would shew as mistaken a judgment in a preacher to disuse them wholly on that account as it would in a master of a ship who should refuse to make use of the wind in sailing because it has sometimes blown a hurricane, and destroyed weak vessels. Indeed, hearing a sermon at church is preferable to reading as good a one at home, only because of its greater tendency to make impressions on the heart. For the same reason, such preaching as makes deep and durable impressions, is better than such as affects the mind but feebly and transiently. It would be very easy to corroborate this by examples and testimonies in abundance; but as I suspect the objection against pathetic preaching has arisen, at least in some, rather from an unwillingness to act than an inability to think aright, I shall endeavour *to stir you up by putting you in remembrance* that the prophet Ezekiel has declared, *that if the watchman blow not the trumpet, and warn not the wicked from his wicked way, and the wicked man die in his iniquity, that his blood will be required at the watchman's hand.* Remember, too, when you ascend the pulpit, that you declare the message of the *king of kings*, and that you declare it to candidates for immortality, and can you forbear *to lift up your voices like a trumpet, to cry aloud, and spare not?* Remember that *you will be a saviour of life unto life, or of death unto death*, and humanity itself must constrain you *to travail as in birth, till the Lord Jesus Christ be formed in their hearts.*

I would remind you, likewise, that there are many illiterate persons, and ignorant slaves, that make a part of your audiences, who have immortal spirits to be saved, and of whom you must give an account. Let this reflection make you speak plainly and intelligibly, as well as fervently and affectionately. *Condescend to men of low estate, and despise not the poor, for whom Christ died.*

There is, besides, one necessary part of useful preaching, which well deserves your notice, and that is, to apply to your hearers discriminately and particularly: By the first, I mean distinguishing them into their several classes of saints and sinners, rich and poor, old and young, parents and children, masters and servants, &c. and by the second, pointing out their particular duties, their personal and relative duties, their secret and visible duties, their negative and active duties, enforcing them, from the operative principles of love to God, faith in Christ, and benevolence to mankind. It is not enough to set before them general inducements to a virtuous and good life; it ought to be shewn wherein such a life consists, and that none can lay claim to it who do not worship their Maker as well as do good to their neighbour, who do not worship him in their families and closets as well as in the sanctuary, and who are not charitable to the souls as well as the bodies and temporal interests of their fellow creatures.

A very slight acquaintance with human nature will convince any one of the use of this practice, in fixing the attention, in touching the conscience, and warming the heart; and it is to be regretted, that it is so much disused at the present day, in the religious discourses that are both preached and printed. Florid and random declamations, or refined philosophic disquisitions, which can only please the imaginations of the gay, or gratify the curiosity of the speculative, seem to be most in vogue. Whether christianity is better understood, or more practised, since the ambition of its teachers has carried them into this fashion, may easily be determined by those who make the scripture the rule of judging and living. Perhaps I ought to except not a few among us who drudge along in the old, beaten, barren tract, of moral preaching, inculcating virtue from principles which have no influence on themselves or their hearers, and exhibiting a scheme of religion that depreciates or destroys the atonement of Christ, and leaves out most of the evangelical graces.

5. Teach and expound the catechism diligently. This is so strictly enjoined by the rubrick, and the laws of the land, and the christian education of children may so much be promoted by it, that you cannot omit it without the just censure of all honest people, and the condemnation of your own hearts.

6. Exercise a regular and impartial discipline in your churches. *Purge out the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump.* Expel obstinate offenders, reject the unworthy, and admonish them *who walk disorderly.* Follow the rules prescribed in the liturgy and canons, and endeavour to have the visible church *a peculiar people, zealous of good works, a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation.*

7. Visit your flocks, and *teach them from house to house.* Urge them to the reading of the scriptures, and to all *holy conversation and godliness.* Press it upon the parents to instruct the children, and *to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord*, to pray for them, to pray with them, and to teach them to pray for themselves. Shew them the duty, likewise, of teaching their slaves the principles of christianity, and reproving them for their offences against their Maker, as well as those against their masters. It would be proper for you to be personally acquainted with your parishioners as far as circumstances will allow. *I am the good shepherd, and* KNOW *my sheep. The true shepherd calleth his sheep by* NAME. Converse familiarly with them, that you may give them easy access to consult you on any doctrine or duty, and find out their dispositions and designs with respect to religion, that you may be better able to correct their mistakes, to tell them their faults, to direct their enquiries, and to persuade them to the steady observance of christian precepts.

8. In all things go before your congregations as shining examples of piety. The majority, after all, can copy, and will copy, more from your life and manners than from your advice and precepts. The thoughtful part will judge of the rectitude of your principles from their influence on your practice; and without dispute, *the tree is best known from its fruit*; and the ignorant will follow you in the *broad* high *way*, so agreeable to their natural propensions, sooner than turn aside, by your directions, into a narrow path, through a wilderness, where you have not courage to venture yourselves. You are their guides and commanders, and if you refuse to lead them on, can you expect they will march forth of themselves against the world, the flesh, and the Devil; those foes so formidable to human nature? You have still less reason to expect this, if you would reflect, that notwithstanding all your arguments for a holy and christian life, yet if you are careless or vicious in your conduct, you are advocates against it; for example is more eloquent and persuasive than words.

It has often been remarked, and with great justice, that the lazy and flagitious lives of the clergy have given occasion to more satire and ridicule, and caused more separations from the national church, than all its *supposed* imperfections and absurdities put together. We have instances of this at the present day. Do not the most sarcastical taunts and ludicrous reflections of wanton wits, who sport with religion, light upon indiscreet and ignorant priests? And do not the dissenting teachers among us expatiate with exultation and triumph on the idle and immoral lives of the unworthy part of your order? Nor can it be denied that their censures are in common so apparently true that it would argue a great degree of weakness and prejudice in any one to undertake to refute them. This must excite the compassion of the friends to the church, who will distinguish between the nature of its constitution and the lives of its clergy; but it is not at all strange that the undiscerning multitude should be catched with such discourses, and forsake the church, through indignation at its scandalous ministers.

A wicked layman is a blemish to the church, though it is but a scar on its body, not often seen, nor much regarded; but a worthless clergyman is a foul cancer in its very face, and tarnishes its beauty in the sight of all men. This should be a strong argument with you to exert yourselves, one among another, as well as among the laity, in checking the licentious, in stimulating the slothful, and in instructing the ignorant.

[*To be continued.*]

EXTRACTS *from a pamphlet, lately published in* LONDON, *intituled* "Considerations on the measures carrying on with respect to the British colonies in North America."

THE author ascribes all the present confusion of things between the mother country and the colonies, "the opposition and disturbances on the one hand, and the violent laws on the other," to the attempts that have been made "to tax them without their consent." He therefore examines both the *right* and the *expediency* of this measure.

"The present accurted question (says he) between us and our colonies, how long was it unknown or unthought of! Who heard of it, from the first rise of these settlements, until a very few years ago, that a fatal attempt forced it into notice and importance? But it is now setting at work fleets and armies. It threatens the confusion, and perhaps the destruction, of both countries, and but too probably of one of them; although God only knows whether the calamity will fall on that of the two, which many men may now imagine and believe to be most in danger."

"It is said that the money to be raised on the Americans is to be employed for their own benefit, in their civil service, or military defence: Let me ask, then, who are in their case to determine whether any money is wanted for such purposes, they who pay it, or they who take it? They who take it. Who are to determine the quantity wanted? They who take it. Who are to determine how often it is wanted? They who take it. Who are to determine whether it is really laid out in the purposes pretended? They who take it. Suppose the Americans should be of opinion, or declare, that the money to raised is used not for their advantage, but the contrary; is that a bar to the raising it? No. Suppose them to complain that the money pretended to be laid out in their civil service is given to corrupt their governors or judges; is that a bar to the raising? No. Suppose them to signify that the money alledged to be used in their military defence is employed in paying troops to enslave them, and which they had rather be without; is that a bar to the raising? No. Wherein, then, does this differ from *will* and *pleasure*, in the most absolute sense?"

"Our colonies are content that we should *regulate their trade*, provided what we do is *bona fide, really, truly*, and *honestly*, for that purpose, and that only; but they deny that we shall tax them." They assent and agree to the first; but they absolutely refuse the last: Why, then, cannot we content us with the line drawn by themselves, and the present establishment, from which we receive such prodigious benefit, now arising, and yearly increasing?

"But may not they in time extend their objections to the regulation of trade also? The courſe of things, and the flux of years, will certainly produce very many things more extraordinary than this. The whole of our colonies muſt, no doubt, without force or violence, fall off from the parent ſtate, like ripe fruit in the maturity of time. But why ſhould we be over curious about objects very remote, and diſturb ourſelves about a futurity which does not affect us, and the diſtance of which we do not know? *Why ſhould we ſhake the fruit unripe from the tree, becauſe it will of courſe drop off when it ſhall be ripe?* Every time has its own circumſtances, according to which the events of it muſt be provided for, when they happen. That cannot now be done. New and unreaſonable demands, injuſtice, oppreſſion, and violence, on our parts, will haſten theſe events, even before their time. *Let us withhold our hands from theſe things.* We have never yet had reaſon to boaſt ourſelves of ſuch expedients, nor, let me add, ever to repent us of the contrary conduct."

In anſwer to what is commonly objected, concerning the expence which the colonies coſt the mother country, in their original ſettlement, as well as their protection afterwards, he writes thus:

"But was their hiſtory told as it deſerves; how they have made theſe their great eſtabliſhments at their own charge, and with almoſt no expence of ours; how we have ever had the total command of the produce of that immenſe country, ſo as *to regulate the commerce and expectation* of it, merely according to our own advantage and convenience; that this is grown to be an object of perhaps no leſs than four millions ſterling a year, all turned to our profit; could the extreme benefit be all ſet forth, which we have by theſe means received from the firſt foundation of theſe colonies to this time, and the chearfulneſs, fidelity, and loyalty, wherewith they have ſubmitted to this; the ſincere and warm friendſhip and affection which they have ever borne towards us, while we kept ourſelves within theſe bounds; the aſſiſtance which we have received from them in war, as well as the profits in peace; could all theſe circumſtances, with many others favourable to them, be told and repreſented together, in their full light, the ſtory itſelf would bid fair to make *theſe harſh and unmerited* acts of parliament *drop out of our hands*, if we had them at the time."

"But is there any medium? Muſt we either tamely forſake them free and independent of all allegiance to the crown of Great Britain? To which I anſwer, if there is a medium between Great Britain and Ireland, why may there not alſo between Great Britain and North America? The claims of the colonies are not higher than thoſe of Ireland: Why ſhould forbearance, moderation, and regard, towards [America] that a little more diſtant portion of our country, produce in the one caſe effects conſonant to what the like cauſes do in the other? How was it there, twenty years ago, before the firſt of the laſt of theſe acts were thought of? All was peace, calm, and content. The repealing the firſt of them, the *ſtamp act*, did that do any miſchief? Not unleſs the reconciling, uniting, and connecting again, all the parts of our government be ſuch. There was hardly any where to be found a man but who was pleaſed and happy in the meaſure, except a miniſter or two at home, who loſt their power and their places on the occaſion; and except a few ſycophants abroad, who hoped to recommend themſelves by traducing and diſturbing thoſe to whom they owed aſſiſtance and protection, and who deſired to fiſh in troubles which they themſelves contributed greatly to create. What evil ſtar reigns, then, at this period, that theſe bleſſings cannot now take place as they formerly did?"

In anſwer to the hopes which ſome may entertain of a diſunion among the colonies themſelves, he writes thus:

"In the cauſe of not being taxed by us, it is well underſtood how much they are *united*. All accounts and reports from thence, of all men and of all parties, concur in that circumſtance: We reckon entirely without our hoſt, if we do not expect to have to do with an union of that continent, or if we depend on any meaſures inſufficient to ſubdue the whole. Does any one in America or England imagine that all theſe diſputes and feuds are only, at the bottom, about *a duty of threepence upon a pound of tea?*"

He then conſiders how far it may be practicable to bring America to ſubmit to *internal taxation*, by armies and fleets. "A fleet (ſays he) cannot ſail all over North America. No immediate impreſſion upon Boſton, or any of the towns of America (where a fleet can come) will carry the command of the whole continent, or force it to ſubmit to meaſures ſo univerſally againſt their bent and inclination."

But we will not quote more on this head. The Americans are loyal to their ſovereign, and yet retain the ſtrongeſt affection to the mother country; and God forbid that ever meaſures ſhould be perſevered in which may drive them to ſuch a ſtate of deſperation as might lead them to hazard a conteſt, which, however unequal on their part, would certainly terminate in conſequences dreadful and deſtructive to both. "What fruits (ſays he) would for ſome years be received from provinces mangled and mutilated in a fevere conteſt, decided to their diſadvantage, ſhould they at laſt return to us again? But no one can overlook what muſt be the caſe ſhould the event terminate againſt us, and end, after an expence of much treaſure and blood, in ſo fatal and ineſtimable a loſs on our ſide, as that of theſe colonies would be. No man knows whither this affair would run in a long trial. We need not be nice in meaſuring our force againſt the Americans. The evil of ſuch a day will ſufficiently decide the conteſt."

EXTRACT FROM BRYDONE's TRAVELS, &c.

WE are compleatly tired of Syracuſe, which, of all the wretched places we have yet met with, is by many degrees the moſt wretched: For, beſides that its inhabitants are ſo extremely poor and beggarly, many of them are ſo over-run with the itch, that we are under perpetual apprehenſions, and begin to be extremely well ſatisfied that we could not procure beds. It is truly melancholy to think of the diſmal contraſt that its former magnificence make with its preſent meanneſs. The mighty Syracuſe, the moſt opulent and powerful of all the Grecian cities, which, by its own proper ſtrength alone, was able, at different times, to contend againſt all the power of Carthage and of Rome, which is recorded (what the force of united nations is now incapable of) to have repulſed fleets of two thouſand ſail, and armies of two hundred thouſand men, and contained within its own walls, what no city ever did before or ſince, fleets and armies that were the terror of the world; this haughty and magnificent city, reduced even below the conſequence of the moſt inſignificant burgh! *Sic tranſit gloria mundi!* I have not even been able to procure a table to write upon, but, by way of ſuccedaneum, am obliged to lay a form over the back of two chairs. We have got into the moſt wretched hovel you can conceive, and the moſt dirty; but what is ſtill worſt of all, we can find nothing to eat, and if we had not brought ſome cold fowls along with us, we might have ſtarved.

The poor people of the village have found us out, and with looks full of miſery have ſurrounded our door. Accurſed tyranny! what diſpicable objects we become in thy hands! Is it not inconceivable how any government ſhould be able to render poor and wretched a country which produces, almoſt ſpontaneouſly, every thing that even luxury can deſire? But, alas! poverty and wretchedneſs have ever attended the yoke, both on this, and on the other ſide of the globe.

We are amazed at the richneſs of the crops, far ſuperior to any thing I had ever ſeen either in England or Flanders, where the happy ſoil is aſſiſted by all the arts of cultivation; whilſt here, the wretched huſbandman can hardly afford to give it a furrow, and gathers in, with a heavy heart, the moſt luxuriant harveſt. To what purpoſe is it given him? Only to lie a dead weight upon his hand, ſometimes, till it is entirely loſt; exportation being prohibited to all ſuch as cannot pay exorbitantly for it to the ſovereign. What a contraſt is there betwixt this and the little uncouth country of Switzerland! To be ſure, the dreadful conſequences of oppreſſion can never be ſet in a more ſtriking oppoſition to the bleſſings and charms of liberty. Switzerland, the very excreſcence of Europe, where nature ſeems to have thrown out all her cold and ſtagnating humours; full of lakes, marſhes, and woods, and ſurrounded by immenſe rocks and everlaſting mountains of ice, the barren, but ſacred, ramparts of liberty; Switzerland, enjoying every bleſſing, where every bleſſing ſeems to have been denied; whilſt Sicily, covered by the moſt luxuriant hand of nature, where Heaven ſeems to have ſhowered down its richeſt bleſſings with the utmoſt prodigality, groans under the moſt abject poverty, and with a pale and wan viſage, ſtarves in the midſt of plenty!

It is liberty alone that works this ſtanding miracle. Under her plaſtic hands the mountains ſink, the lakes are drained, and theſe rocks, theſe marſhes, theſe woods, become ſo many ſources of wealth and pleaſure!

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 8.

A LETTER from a gentleman at Pownalborough, on Kennebeck river, dated the 20th ult. ſays: "We had on Thurſday laſt a moſt violent tempeſt of wind, thunder, rain, and hail; at Winthrop it demoliſhed whole acres of the talleſt woods, without leaving a ſingle tree ſtanding. The ſtorm was attended with midnight darkneſs, the ground covered ſeveral inches deep with large forked hail ſtones, and ſeveral people had their crops entirely deſtroyed."

A correſpondent obſerves, "that nothing can equal the baſe ſervility of ſome late ſycophantic addreſſers, in countenancing thoſe meaſures which every good mind abhors, and profanely giving the epithet of moſt gracious to him under whoſe [illegible] is declared againſt the liberties of this country. "This is not a time for flattery, but for every man to ſpeak truth to his neighbour, and to act out the patriot, the chriſtian, and the hero. To flatter our oppreſſors, is at once the moſt ſervile and wicked, diſgraces human nature, and is abominable in the ſight of a free ſoul."

By captain Leech, in one week from Philadelphia, who arrived here laſt Saturday night, we are informed, that 400 barrels of flour were ready to be ſhipped as a preſent for the poor of Boſton.

Laſt week a generous donation of grain was received here from the towns of Windham and Farmington, in Connecticut.

CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) *Auguſt* 2.

FRIDAY laſt a meſſenger arrived here expreſs from his excellency governor Martin, of North Carolina, with diſpatches to his honour the lieutenant governor, and the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs. Private letters by the ſaid expreſs inform us that the Shawaneſe and and other Indians have commenced hoſtilities, and penetrated a conſiderable way into the province of Virginia, where they have murdered a great many families, and reduced the weſtern part of the country to great diſtreſs.

NEW PORT, *Auguſt* 15.

BY a gentleman from Plainfield, in Connecticut, we are informed, that the inhabitants of that town are making up a flock of ſheep to ſend for the ſupport of Boſton; and that colonel Eleazer Fitch, of Windham, having buſied himſelf in oppoſition to the rights of the people, enraged them to ſuch a degree, that they had withdrawn the whole of a conſiderable trade from him; and it is hoped all ſuch parricides will meet the like fate.

We hear the town of Weathersfield, in Connecticut, is raiſing a quantity of grain, &c. for the ſupport of Boſton.

There are a number of cruiſers on this coaſt, ſo that it is neceſſary to keep a good look out.

The 20th of July there was a meeting of upwards of 700 freeholders of the county of Kent, on Delaware, beſide other inhabitants, when they entered into ſpirited reſolves reſpecting the meaſures taken againſt Boſton, appointed a committee of 13 gentlemen, and ordered a ſubſcription to be immediately ſet on foot for the relief of the ſufferers in that diſtreſſed town.

The people of Georgia had caught the flame of patriotiſm, and were to have a meeting about the 10th inſtant.

The delegates for New Hampſhire are now in this town, on their way to join the grand AMERICAN CONGRESS. God ſend them ſafe.

NEWBERN (NORTH CAROLINA) *Auguſt* 19.

By his excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, eſquire, captain general, governor, and commander in chief, in and over the ſaid province.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me that meetings and aſſemblies of the inhabitants of this province have been in ſome of the counties and towns thereof already held, and are in others appointed to be held, without any legal authority, and that reſolves have been entered into, and plans concerted, in ſuch meetings as are paſſed, derogatory to his majeſty and the parliament of Great Britain, and that there is reaſon to apprehend the ſame inflammatory, diſloyal, and indecent meaſures, may be adopted in ſuch future aſſemblies, inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this government, and tending to excite clamour and diſcontent among his majeſty's ſubjects of this province, I have thought fit, with the advice and conſent of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, to diſcourage, as much as poſſible, proceedings ſo illegal and unwarrantable in their nature, and in their effect ſo obviouſly injurious to the welfare of this country, and to this end I do hereby ſtrictly require and enjoin, on their allegiance, all and every his majeſty's ſubjects, to forbear to attend at any ſuch illegal meetings, and that they do diſcourage and prevent the ſame by all and every means in their power, and more particularly that they do forbear to attend, and do prevent, as far as in them lies, the meeting of certain deputies, ſaid to be appointed to be held at Newbern on the 25th inſtant; and I do more eſpecially charge, require, and command, all and every his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other officers, to be aiding and aſſiſting herein, to the utmoſt of their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great ſeal of the province, at Newbern, this 13th day of Auguſt, 1774, and in the 14th year of his majeſty's reign.

JO. MARTIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his excellency's command,

JAMES PARRATT, D. S.

The following is one of the moſt remarkable examples which is to be met with in ancient hiſtory:

M. ATTILIUS REGULUS is put to a cruel death for his ſingular love to his country.

THE moſt noble and heroic inſtance of patriotiſm is that of the famous Marcus Attilius Regulus. He had been choſen conſul, and ſoon after defeated and taken priſoner by the Carthaginians, who uſed him with great ſeverity during the time of his impriſonment. They being at length tired with a war in which they had exhauſted their ſtrength and treaſure, began to think of making a peace with Rome. With this view they began to ſoften the rigour of his captivity, and having engaged him by a ſolemn promiſe to return to Carthage, they prevailed upon him to go to Rome with their ambaſſadors, and uſe his intereſt with the ſenate to accept of their peaceable propoſals. Upon their arrival before the gates of Rome, Regulus refuſed to enter, alledging that he was now no longer a ſenator, but a priſoner and a ſlave to the Carthaginians; for which reaſon they had their audience without the walls, where he backed the Carthaginians propoſals for a peace and exchange of priſoners.

As it was cuſtomary for the ambaſſadors to withdraw whilſt the ſenate was deliberating upon an anſwer, Regulus alſo withdrew with them, and would not be prevailed on by any means to be preſent at their debate, till the Carthaginians, who were his maſters by right of war, had obliged him to it. His behaviour at that auguſt aſſembly was ſuch as became his preſent misfortunes; and, when it came to his turn to ſpeak, he expreſſed himſelf to this effect: "Though I am a ſlave at Carthage, yet I am a free man at Rome, and as ſuch ſhall now exhort you not to agree by any means to the propoſals made now to you, but to proſecute the war with the utmoſt vigour. The Carthaginians are quite diſpirited, their treaſure and forces exhauſted; they have ſcarce any but mercenaries to oppoſe againſt you, ſo that they muſt ſhortly yield to your ſucceſsful arms. As for the exchange of priſoners, you have a conſiderable number of brave officers, who may hereafter be ſerviceable to you, them I would have you to exchange; but as for me, who am now grown old and uſeleſs, you need not beſtow one thought upon, but ſuffer me to return to my captivity according to my promiſe, and let the Gods take care of the reſt." The ſenate, greatly affected with his magnanimity, endeavoured by all poſſible means to retain him, but all to no purpoſe. It was neither in their power, nor that of his neareſt friends and relations, nor even of his virtuous wife and children, to diſſuade him from keeping his word, and returning to his confinement. As ſoon as the noble captive was arrived, the exaſperated Carthaginians, who were by that time acquainted with what had paſſed at Rome, not only condemned him to death, but reſolved to invent ſome new kind of torments for him, to ſatisfy their reſentment. To this end, having cut off both his eyelids, they kept him for ſome time in a dark dungeon, after which they expoſed him to a hot ſun at noon day, which he could not behold without the moſt excruciating pain; after which they ſhut him up in a kind of a cheſt, ſtuck all over with nails, with their points inward, ſo that he could neither lie, ſit, nor lean, without exquiſite torment, and where they ſuffered him to expire with hunger, anguiſh, and want of ſleep.

The honourable ALGERNON SIDNEY's LETTER *againſt bribery and arbitrary government, written to his friends, in anſwer to theirs, perſuading his return to England.*

I AM ſorry I cannot in all things conform myſelf to the advice of my friends; if theirs had any joint conformity with mine, I would willingly ſubmit my intereſt to theirs; but when I alone am intereſted, and they only adviſe me to come over as ſoon as the act of indemnity is paſſed, I cannot wholly lay aſide my own judgment and choice. I confeſs we are naturally inclined to delight in our own country, and I have a particular love to mine. I hope I have given ſome teſtimony of it. I think that being exiled from it is a great evil, and would redeem myſelf from it with the loſs of a great deal of my blood; but when that country of mine, which uſed to be eſteemed a Paradiſe, is now like to be made a ſtage of injury, the liberty which we hoped to eſtabliſh oppreſſed, all manner of profaneneſs, looſeneſs, luxury, and lewdneſs, ſet up in its height, inſtead of piety, virtue, ſobriety, and modeſty, which we hoped God, by our hands, would have introduced, the beſt of our nation made a prey to the worſt, the parliament, court, and army, corrupted, the people enſlaved, all things vendible, and no man ſafe, but by ſuch infamous means as flattery and bribery, what joy can I have in my own country in this condition? Is it a pleaſure to ſee all that I love in the world ſold and deſtroyed? Shall I renounce all my old principles, learn all the vile court-arts, and make my peace by bribing ſome of them? Shall their corruption and vice be my ſafety? Ah! no! better is a life among ſtrangers than in my own country upon ſuch conditions. Whilſt I live I will endeavour to preſerve my liberty, or at leaſt, I will not conſent to the deſtroying it. I hope I ſhall die in the ſame principles in which I have lived, and will live no longer than they can preſerve me. I have in my life been guilty of many follies, but, as I think, of no meanneſs; I will not blot and defile that which is paſt by endeavouring to provide for the future. I have ever had in my mind, that when God ſhould caſt me into ſuch a condition as that I cannot ſave my life but by doing an indecent thing, he ſhews me the time is come wherein I ſhould reſign it; and when I cannot live in my own country but by ſuch means as are worſe than dying in it, I think he ſhews me I ought to keep myſelf out of it. Let them pleaſe themſelves with making the king glorious, who think a whole people may juſtly be ſacrificed for the intereſt and pleaſure of one man, and a few of his followers. Let them rejoice in their ſervility, who, by betraying the former powers, have gained the favour of this, not only preſerved, but advanced themſelves in theſe dangerous changes. Nevertheleſs, perhaps they may find the king's glory in their ſhame, his plenty the peoples miſery, and that the gaining an office, or a little money, is a poor reward for deſtroying a nation, which, if it were preſerved in liberty and virtue, would truly be the moſt glorious in the world, and that others may find they have, with much pains, purchaſed their own ſhame and miſery, a dear price for that which is not worth keeping, nor the life that is accompanied with it. The honour of Engliſh parliaments have ever been in making the nation glorious and happy, not in ſelling and deſtroying the intereſt of it, to ſatisfy the luſts of one man. Miſerable nation! that, from ſo great a height of glory, is fallen into the moſt deſpicable condition in the world, of having all its good depending upon the breath of the vileſt perſons in it, cheated and ſold by them they truſted! Infamous traffic! equal almoſt in guilt to that of Judas! In all preceding ages parliaments have been the pillars of our liberty, the ſure defenders of the oppreſſed. They, who formerly could bridle kings, and keep the balance equal between them and the people, are now become the inſtruments of our oppreſſions, and a ſword in his hand to deſtroy us. They themſelves, led by a few intereſted perſons, who are willing to buy offices by themſelves, by the miſery of the whole nation, and the blood of the moſt worthy and eminent perſons. Deteſtable bribes! worſe than the oaths now in faſhion in this mercenary court! I mean to owe neither my life nor my liberty to any ſuch means. When the innocence of my actions will not protect me, I will fly away till the ſtorm be overpaſſed. In ſhort, where Vane, Lambert, and Hutterigg, cannot live in ſafety, I cannot live at all. If I had been in England, I ſhould have expected a lodging with them; or, though they may be the firſt, as being more eminent than me, I muſt expect to follow their example in ſuffering, as I have been their companion in acting. I am moſt in amaze at the miſtaken informations that were ſent to me by my friends, full of expectations of favours and employments. Who can think that they, who impriſon them would employ me, or ſuffer me to

live, when they are put to death? If I might live, and be employed, can it be expected that I could ſerve a government that ſeeks ſuch deteſtable ways of eſtabliſhing itſelf? Ah! no! I have not learnt to make my peace by perſecuting and betraying my brethren, more innocent and worthy than myſelf. I muſt live by juſt means, and ſerve to juſt ends, or not at all, after ſuch a manifeſtation of the ways by which it is intended the king ſhall govern.

I ſhould have renounced any place of favour into which the kindneſs and induſtry of my friends might have advanced me, when I found thoſe that were better than I were only fit to be deſtroyed. I had formerly ſome jealouſies; the proclamation for indemnity encreaſed them; and the diſappointment of thoſe three men, and turning out of all the officers of the army, contrary to promiſe, confirmed me in my reſolution not to return.

To conclude, the tide is not to be diverted, nor the oppreſſed delivered, but God, in his own time, will have mercy on his people; he will ſave and defend them, and avenge the blood of them who ſhall now periſh upon the heads of thoſe, who, in their pride, think nothing is able to oppoſe them. Happy are thoſe whom God ſhall make inſtruments of his juſtice in ſo bleſſed a work. If I can live to ſee the day, I ſhall be ripe for the grave, and able to ſay with joy, Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace (ſo ſir Arthur Hallerigg, on Oliver's death) farewell my thoughts as to king and ſtate, depending upon their actions. No man ſhall be a more faithful ſervant to him than I, if he makes the good and proſperity of this people his glory; none more his enemy, if he doth the contrary. To my particular friends I ſhall be conſtant on all occaſions, and to you a moſt affectionate ſervant.

A. SIDNEY.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE delegates from the counties at the late convention having ſignified their opinion that the officers fees, ſince the expiration of the act for regulating and collecting them, cannot be legally taxed, it ſeems none of the county courts will proceed to do buſineſs until there be a ſeſſion of general aſſembly; and the gentlemen of the general-court-bar, doubting the return of two of their body, who are appointed as deputies for this colony at the congreſs, time enough to prepare for the approaching general court, and convinced if that honourable court ſhould then proceed to buſineſs it would add much to the uneaſineſs of the preſent times, have thought it moſt adviſeable, all theſe circumſtances conſidered, now to countermand the attendance of ſuch witneſſes, as may have been ſummoned, in order to ſave a great and probably a fruitleſs expence to their clients: It is therefore preſumable there will be no trials at the next general court, except in criminal caſes, in which all the juſtices in the colony are determined to proceed, in preſerving that good order ſo neceſſary at this critical period.

The Indians are daily committing ſome murder or other. Their cruel and inhuman treatment towards the people on the frontiers loudly calls for vengeance.

Arrived in Rappahannock the Trident, Mitchell, in ſix weeks from London.

ENTERED in the lower diſtrict of JAMES RIVER.

Auguſt 20. Schooner Catharine, James Lewis, from Bermuda, with 3 large anchors.

20. Sloop Betſey, Peter Bryſon, from Nevis, with 85 hogſheads of rum, 2 hogſheads, and 8 barrels of ſugar.

20. Schooner Katey, Joſeph Baſden, from Liſbon, with ballaſt.

22. Sloop Polly, Hillary Morſley, from Barbados, with 17 hogſheads of rum, 1 hogſhead and 15 barrels of ſugar.

22. Sloop Live Oak, John Eve, from the Grenades, with 50 hogſheads of rum, 10 tierces of coffee, and 5 New Negroes.

22. Brig May, James Conyears, from Antigua, with 32 hogſheads of rum, 23 hogſheads, 12 tierces, and 20 barrels of ſugar, and 15 barrels of limes.

22. Sloop Jenny, Jacob Wright, from St. Euſtatia, with ballaſt.

22. Sloop Lucy, George Keeble, from Curacoa, with 800 limes, and ballaſt.

23. Brig Mary and Jane, George Chapman, from London, with European goods, and 16 cockets.

25. Brig Douglaſs, Francis Ruſſell, from Nevis, with 145 hogſheads of rum, 28 hogſheads, and 5 barrels of ſugar.

25. Sloop Porgey, Jeremiah Baſſett, from Antigua, with 40 hogſheads of rum, and 6 hogſheads of ſugar.

25. Schooner Neceſſity, Jeremiah Huſon, from Barbados, with 22 hogſheads of rum, 4 caſks of red port wine, 23 kegs of butter, and 180 hams.

25. Schooner Rebecca, Jeremiah Holden, from Philadelphia, with 10 tierces of rum, 30 hogſheads of molaſſes, 15 wheat fans, 1 ton of hay, 1 barrel of oil, 13 boxes of ſoap, and 1 barrel of clover ſeed.

26. Sloop Euphan, John Chiſholm, from Anſtruther, with European goods, and 2 cockets.

29. Ship Sparling, William Preſtman, from Liverpool, with 14 cockets.

30. Sloop Frances, John Fowle, from Bermuda, with ballaſt.

30. Brig Frances, Joſeph Outerbridge, from Bermuda, with 8 hogſheads of rum.

31. Brig Peggy, Thomas Colvert, from Nevis, with 89 hogſheads of rum, and 1 bale of cotton.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Auguſt 20. Sloop Polly, Jacob Fox, for New York, with 10 tons of hemp.

20. Sloop William and Daniel, Benjamin Robinſon, for Antigua, with 2500 buſhels of corn, 10 barrels of pork, and 15,000 ſhingles.

23. Brig Creole, Thomas Allen, for North Carolina, with ballaſt.

26. Brig Betſey, George Tucker, for the Grenades, with 4000 ſtaves, 36,000 feet of plank, 75,000 ſhingles, and 254 and a half buſhels of corn.

27. Brig Peggy, William Lewis, for Surinam, with 496 barrels of flour, 720 barrels of bread, 78 barrels of pork, 15 barrels of beef, 1 horſe, 15 kegs of rum, 1 pipe of Madeira wine, 1900 hoops, 15,000 feet of plank, and 75,000 ſtaves.

30. Sloop Lady Catharine, Samuel Wilkins, for New York, with 34 tons of hemp, and 38 tierces of rice.

30. Brig Dolphin, John Kelſo, for New York, with 52 tons of hemp.

30. Brig Hamilton, Joun Oliffe, for London, with 1421 barrels of turpentine, 1 barrel of ſnake root, and 5900 ſtaves.

31. Sloop Succeſs, John Williams, for Barbadoes, with 3038 barrels of corn, 60 barrels of flour, 20 barrels of pork, and 100,000 ſhingles.

FRIDAY, *September* 6. The northern poſt, who arrived in this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon, has brought New York papers as late as the 29th ult. which contain London news up to July 7, and Boſton intelligence as late as the 22d of laſt month. It is not in our power to give our readers a circumſtantial account of the London advices; we have, however, endeavoured to gratify them by inſerting the purport of the moſt material paragraphs, and alſo promiſe to be as circumſpect as poſſible (with reſpect to a minute relation) in our next.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 22.

WE hear that at a meeting of the cadet company laſt week, a letter was laid before them from Mr. Flucker to colonel Hancock, acquainting him that the governor had no further occaſion for him as commander of that corps; upon which the company voted a committee to wait on his excellency with a meſſage, informing him, that in conſequence of his extraordinary diſmiſſion of their firſt officer, they had judged proper to return the ſtandard, which as commander in chief he had preſented the company on his taking the chair, and to acquaint him they no longer conſidered themſelves as the governor's independent company of cadets.

We hear that his excellency the governor intends ſoon to iſſue his majeſty's writs, for convening a general aſſembly at Salem, in October next.

Laſt week the committee of correſpondence for this town received a polite, ſpirited, and friendly letter from the committee of fifty one at New York, covering the reſolves of that city, wherein the committee diſclaim their ever giving the leaſt reaſon to inſinuate their reſolution to break off a correſpondence with the committee of Boſton; and requeſt the copies of the letters, dates and references of publications, &c. in the papers intending to create a jealouſy ſo detrimental to the common cauſe. A committee is appointed to anſwer our brethren's deſires, and it is hoped ſo much light will be obtained as will ſerve to detect the hidden endeavours of ſome very induſtrious perſons to impeach American virtue, and annihilate that confidence *which is ſo neceſſary to the common ſalvation.*

The following is the ſubſtance of lord CHATHAM's ſpeech to the houſe of lords, on the 26th of May, reſpecting this province. It was received from London by the Scarborough man of war, and came from the beſt authority: "I do not reſt my opinion of the people of Maſſachuſetts upon any one particular action, their tarring and feathering this or that man, or their throwing the tea into the ſea. The whole tenor of their conduct, and their open and avowed reſolutions in their aſſembly, manifeſt an evil and rebellious ſpirit againſt this country; and therefore, I think they ought to be brought to make a full and entire ſubmiſſion. When this is done we ought to treat them with lenity, but not till they have made this ſubmiſſion. I know theſe declarations will be far from popular in America, but I have already made the ſame out of this houſe that I have now it; declarations which, I ſuppoſe, will not prompt them to erect any more ſtatues of me."

Is it poſſible there can be any foundation in the foregoing heads of lord Chatham's ſpeech, when we conſider the character of that nobleman, who has ever, with the utmoſt freedom of language, vindicated the cotheſe paltry *leads*, the product of ſome malicious pen, means to contramind of every impartial man, notwithſtanding the boaſted authority from which the preceding one is ſaid to ſpring?

Additional particulars of Lord CHATHAM's *ſpeech*:—"His lordſhip ſtated, with great force, many objections to the clauſe giving to the French Canadians ſo advantageous a part of the fiſheries of cod on the Labradore coaſt, to the great prejudice of the Engliſh fiſhermen on the banks of Newfoundland; conſidering the ſaid fiſheries of Labradore as a nurſery of French Canadian ſeamen, to man, in caſe of a French war, any ſquadrons of France in thoſe ſeas. This experienced and truly proteſtant ſtateſman expoſed, with unanſwerable force, the train of fatal miſchiefs attending the eſtabliſhment of popery and arbitrary power in that vaſt and fertile region now annexed to the government of Quebec, and capable of containing (if fully peopled, not leſs than thirty millions of ſouls. His whole ſpeech breathed nothing but the love of his country, the true principles of the reformation, and of the glorious revolution; defending the whole ſeries of laws from the ſupremacy firſt revindicated under Henry the eighth down to this day, as fundamentals conſtituting a clear compact that all eſtabliſhments by law are to be proteſtant, which compact ought not to be altered, but by the conſent of the collective body of the people. He further maintained, unanſwered, that the dangerous innovations of this bill were at variance with all the ſafeguards and barriers againſt the return of popery, and of popiſh influence, ſo wiſely provided againſt by all the oaths of office and of truſt from the conſtable up to the members of both houſes, and even to the ſovereign in his coronation oath. He pathetically expreſſed his fears that it might ſhake the affections and confidence of his majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects in England and Ireland, and finally loſe the hearts of all his majeſty's American ſubjects."

A few days ago his excellency governor Gage deſired the ſelectmen of this town to attend him at the province houſe, when he informed them of that clauſe in the late act of parliament forbidding town meetings without ſpecial leave from the governor, and gave them the ſame to read, which being done, his excellency told them he was ready, on application, to give liberty for a town's meeting, if he ſhould judge it expedient; and being told that the provincial law had been the rule of their conduct in theſe matters, he ſaid he was determined to put the act of parliament into execution, and they muſt be anſwerable for any bad conſequences.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 29.

WE hear that laſt Monday morning as two of the gentlemen appointed a committee to collect for our ſuffering brethren in Boſton, ſet out upon that buſineſs, the firſt gentleman they called upon was Mr. D---e, who generouſly preſented them with ten pounds in caſh, and the beſt pipe of brandy in his diſtillery, valued at twenty eight pounds; obſerving, at the ſame time, that the generoſity of the Virginians and Carolinians, &c. was great and honourable with reſpect to food, but he thought ſuch glorious ſufferers for the common good ought to drink as well as eat.

We hear from Great Barrington, in the government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, that laſt week the newly appointed judges met there, in order to hold a court according to the new form of government, fabricated by the parliament, a great number of people aſſembled, ſuppoſed to be 1500, would by no means permit the court to proceed, and at laſt they were obliged to retire without doing any buſineſs.

Laſt Friday morning the Boſton delegates ſet out from hence for Philadelphia.

The delegates from Connecticut arrived here laſt Friday evening, and are to ſet out this day for Philadelphia alſo.

Thomas Lynch and Chriſtopher Gadſden, eſquires, the two other delegates from South Carolina, arrived at Philadelphia laſt Monday, in the brig Sea Nymph, captain Moore.

By captain Jeffries we learn that the Kent man of war, of 70 guns, in ſaluting an admiral in the Downs, blew up, by which accident ſeventy men loſt their lives, 40 more were carried to the hoſpital, and the ſhip was ſo much damaged that it was with difficulty captain Fielding got her into port.

The general aſſembly of the province of South Carolina have voted the ſum of 1500l. ſterling for defraying the expences of their five delegates that are to attend the general congreſs at Philadelphia the 1ſt of next month.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 24.

Extract of a letter from London.

"WE are now anxiouſly expecting the arrival of the packets, that we may certainly know your determination about a nonimportation agreement, and conſequently the time it is to take place: You muſt believe, under the preſent diſagreeable ſtate of public affairs, that the inducement to ſend to your ſide the water our property at ſuch a juncture, can only be to ſerve our friends, believing that the receipt of the goods, before the ſhutting up the ports, muſt be very advantageous to individuals; we confiding in our correſpondents to exert their abilities, notwithſtanding there may be interruptions in the regular courſe of trade. If the nonimportation doth not take place, we expect the market on the continent will be glutted with goods, as large quantities are gone, and going on ſpeculation, and orders from your ſide very numerous."

We hear that the tradeſmen and farmers of the city of Philadelphia, and province of Pennſylvania are determined to enter into an aſſociation not to purchaſe any ſuch ſpring goods, as ſhall be imported from Great Britain this fall.

It is ſaid in the Boſton Gazette and New York Gazetteer, that lord Chatham has deſerted the cauſe of America. The Americans thank and honour him for his paſt ſervices, but are ſo far from being willing to reſt the juſtice of their cauſe upon his or any other man's opinion, that they will not abandon their principles, ſhould an angel deſcend from Heaven, and plead in behalf of the late meaſures of the Britiſh parliament.

A correſpondent remarks that the American patriots ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the name of LOYALISTS, while the advocates for the ſupremacy of the Britiſh parliament ſhould be called the friends of the USURPERS.

Another correſpondent remarks that SUBMISSION to the Britiſh parliament, after being detected and expoſed in the garb of the neceſſary virtue of MODERATION, has now aſſumed the names of PETITIONING and REMONSTRATING only.

The people of America, now in England, have moſt ſpiritedly remonſtrated againſt the Quebec bill, notwithſtanding his majeſty has condeſcended, in his ſpeech on the 23d of June laſt, to return his unfeigned thanks to both houſes of parliament for their care in rendering the ſaid bill ſo *upright, and as tending to the general good of every individual!*

EXTRACTS *from ſundry newſpapers, and alſo of letters from* London, *dated* July 6 *and* 7.

"THE parliament is prorogued to the 4th of Auguſt. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint lieutenant Edward Abbott, of the royal regiment of artillery, to be lieutenant governor of Fort Detroit, in North America; Governor Hutchinſon and his family arrived ſafe in England the latter end of June. On the 29th inſtant died, at 84, the learned Zachary Pearce, biſhop of Rocheſter, and on the 1ſt of July died the right honourable Henry Fox, lord Holland; his lordſhip left an eſtate of near four hundred thouſand pounds: To lady Holland he has bequeathed 30,000l. at her own diſpoſal, 20,000l. to the honourable Charles Fox, and 10,000l. to the honourable Henry Fox; the remainder, a few legacies excepted, is ſettled on the right honourable Stephen, the preſent lord Holland, who has promiſed his brother, the honourable Charles Fox, that he will reſign in his favour the place he now enjoys of clerk of the Pells in Ireland. General Murray is going to relieve general Johnſton as governor of Minorca. The empreſs of Ruſſia is ſtill greatly embarraſſed with Pugatcheff; he continues at the head of a very large body of troops. The dutcheſs of Glouceſter is ſafely delivered of a daughter. Admiral Man is going to relieve ſir Peter Dennis in the Mediterranean. There has not yet appeared a greater probability than at preſent of a peace being concluded between the Ruſſians and the Turks. Lord Stanley, grandſon of the earl of Derby, is married to lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter to the late duke of Hamilton, as is the duke of Devonſhire to lady Georgina Spencer, daughter of earl Spencer, and lord Hereford to the honourable Miſs Tracy. The bookſellers bill, paſſed by the houſe of commons, has been rejected by the houſe of peers; from which ſtubborn adherence to the former deciſion of the lords, many families will moſt mournfully rue their implicit confidence in chancery decrees. The citizens of London have choſen alderman Plomer and Mr. Hart ſheriffs for the enſuing year; the intereſt of Mr. Wilkes has been deeply wounded by the choice of theſe gentlemen, as his friends had ſupported an oppoſition to them from Mr. Williams and Mr. Greave. The French king, and all the royal children of France, have been inoculated, and are on the recovery from the ſmallpox. Great intereſt is making all over the kingdom for ſecuring ſeats in the new parliament, which it is expected will be called ſoon after the next ſeſſion. As admiral Douglaſs was proceeding to Plymouth from Portſmouth, a very unfortunate accident happened to the Kent man of war of 70 guns; whilſt ſhe was ſaluting the admiral, a quantity of powder took fire, which occaſioned the loſs of a great many men, 70 are miſſing, and 30 more ſent to the hoſpital; part of the ſhip's decks were blown up, but the commander found means to get her into port. The parliament of Ireland is prorogued to the 26th of July. The amount of the national debt, when it was ſtated in January laſt, is one hundred twenty eight millions, five hundred twenty four thouſand, and three hundred thirty two pounds, ſeven ſhillings and one penny; the annual intereſt for the ſame, four millions, five hundred forty three thouſand, two hundred and twelve pounds, four ſhillings and threepence. The bill for ſettling the government of Quebec occaſioned more debating in the two houſes than any other brought into parliament the laſt ſeſſion; the duke of Glouceſter went to the houſe of lords, and oppoſed it in perſon, which has made him popular. Ireland will be very ſenſibly affected in the conſequences of this act; ſuch encouragements are given to perſons of the roman catholic communion as to threaten that country with the loſs of its moſt uſeful inhabitants. Sir Thomas Frankland, the duke of Bolton, and ſir Charles Hardy, will be created admirals of the White, the admirals beneath them promoted according to their ſeniority, and the captains ſir Richard Bickerton, ſir Edward Vernon, and earl Ferrers, are to be raiſed to the rank of rear admirals of the Blue. The reverend Mr. Tindall, the tranſlator of Rapin's hiſtory of England, died lately at Greenwich, aged 86. By the late death of doctor Robert Lowth, lord biſhop of Oxford, the world has been deprived of one of the moſt gentlemen of the age, and the fineſt ſcholar in Europe. The Minerva, a Ruſſian ſhip of war, of 54 guns, on board of which was admiral Synawin, met in her way from Leghorn to Peterſburg with a barbarian ſquadron, and after a battle of four hours the Minerva was ſunk, and every perſon on board periſhed. This ſame admiral Synawin was three years on the New York ſtation, on board his majeſty's ſhip Coventry, commanded by captain Archibald Keanedy. There are twelve ſhips of the Spaniſh line, and double that number of frigates and ſmall armed veſſels cruizing in the Mediterranean. Colonel Blaquiere is appointed alnager of Ireland, in the room of Hely Hutchinſon, eſquire. On the 25th of June died the reverend doctor Amory, a very eminent divine of the proteſtant diſſenters communion, and the ſuppoſed author of the life of John Buncle. On Tueſday the 28th of June it was reported on Change that captain Cook had diſcovered the great ſouthern continent, but this ſtands in need of confirmation. Certain it is, that he had more advantages to ſupport him in this ſecond voyage to the ſouthern world than any preceding navigator. By the Valentine, Eaſt Indiaman, lately arrived, advices are received that his majeſty's ſhip the Adventure, captain Furneaux, was ſafe arrived at the cape of Good Hope, from a voyage to New Zealand and the Otaheite iſlands. She parted with the Reſolution, captain Cook, off Cape Pallſer, in New Zealand, homeward bound.

The duke of Glouceſter joined the minority after he had oppoſed the Canada bill."

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to take my ſubſcription papers to their reſpective counties, to raiſe a ſmall ſum of money for the encouragement of making SALT, that after viewing many places on this and the other ſide of the bay, and on the ſea coaſt of the *Eaſtern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient ſpot, on that coaſt, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part without money, I muſt beg the favour of them to forward ſuch ſums, as they may be able to collect, to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, eſquire, who is ſo kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper ſecurity ſhall be lodged in his hands for any ſum that I may draw. The certainty of being able to make ſalt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the ſeveral experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whoſe certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily ſee the neceſſity I am under of requeſting ſpeedy aſſiſtance, when I inform them that I have for ſome time paſt devoted my whole attention to this buſineſs, and given over every purſuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great a forwardneſs as it was in my power, I have incurred a conſiderable expence, and been obliged to contract for ſome of the neceſſary materials.

JAMES TAIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

MR. TAIT having produced to me a ſample of ſalt made on the *Eaſtern Shore*, together with a certificate of a gentleman of unqueſtionable credit, I have no doubt, with proper encouragement, of his ſucceeding in his propoſed ſcheme, from which it ſeems highly probable that this country will reap the greateſt advantage: I ſhall, therefore, moſt chearfully comply with his requeſt, and take great pleaſure in contributing every thing in my power towards carrying it into execution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 2, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber, who is immediately going for *England*, deſires all perſons indebted to him, by bond or otherwiſe, to pay what they owe to Mr. *Robert Prentis*, of this city, who is properly empowered as attorney for (3) GEORGE PITT.

WARWICK, *September* 1, 1774.

THE ſtore here, of late kept by me on account of Meſſieurs *Dreghorn, Murdoch*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, is now in the charge of my brother *David Leitch*, and the ſaid company's ſtore in *Prince Edward* county, hitherto managed by Mr. *Henry Banſin Lightfoot*, is under the direction of Mr. *John Graham*. The buſineſs of the ſtores will, on the ſame account, be proſecuted ſo far to their uſual extent as the ſituation of public affairs will admit. The debts due to this ſtore I continue to collect, and thoſe contracted with Mr. *Lightfoot* will remain with him for the ſame purpoſe. It will be deemed obliging in thoſe whoſe accounts are open, and inconvenient to diſcharge, immediately to cloſe them by bond, or ſuch ſpecialty as may be approved of.

(3) JOHN LEITCH.

THE ſubſcriber has now for ſale, at the falls called *Elliſon's*, or at *Warwick*, on *James* river, a large quantity of PIT COAL, very fine either for grates or ſmiths work, and ſhall be glad to ſupply any perſon, at either place, at the uſual prices, which are 10d. per buſhel at *Warwick*, and 6d. at the pits, ready caſh; however, a few months credit will make but little difference, provided good merchants notes are given, punctually to be ſettled at the time agreed on. Thoſe gentlemen from below, who may favour me with their orders, are deſired to lodge them with Mr. *Daniel Wiſſiger*, who lives at the ſpot, and, as formerly, will be punctual in complying with them.

3 FRANCIS SMITH, junior.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from *Ambroſe Rains's*, in *Spotſylvania*, on the 16th of *Auguſt*, a light ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a blaze in his forehead, and without any brand, both of his fore, and one of his hind feet, are white, and had a ſmall bell about his neck. I have ſome reaſon to believe he was ſtole, and carried to *Orange* county. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, at Mr. *Henry Garnett's* mill, in *Eſſex* county, or to Mr. *Reubin Zimmerman*, near *Fredericksburg*, ſhall have a reward of twenty ſhillings.

2 BENJAMIN BRAGG.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on the 29th of *Auguſt*, a likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, denies he has any maſter, and has paſſed for ſeveral years as a free man, under the name of *Doctor Dick*. The owner, if any, is deſired to take him away, and pay charges. STITH GREGORY.

3

TAKEN up, near *Occoquon*, in *Fairfax*, a bay mare colt, about 3 or 4 years old, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, and has neither mark or brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 10s.

GILBERT ROWLAND.

FALLS OF POTOWMACK, IN VIRGINIA, AUGUST 22, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber being juſt arrived from *Great Britain*, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obſtructions to the navigation of *Potowmack* river, at and above the lower falls; and thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an undertaking, agreeable to his propoſals before his embarkation for *Europe*, he is deſirous to have a meeting of his principal ſubſcribers, and others intereſted in this neceſſary work; and conſidering it moſt convenient to all concerned to have the ſame at *George Town*, in *Maryland*, he propoſes that it ſhall be there on *Monday* the 26th of *September* next, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan, and eſtimate of the expence; alſo an act of the *Virginia* aſſembly, and likewiſe a ſubſcription from ſome of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of VANDALIA, now reſiding in *England*, for the further encouragement of the propoſed undertaking.

3 JOHN BALLENDINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE ſhip *Juno, John Windouer*, maſter, a fine, ſtrong, new veſſel, now lying at *Layton's*, in *Rappahannock*, will take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, at 8l. freight per ton. Thoſe gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour ſaid ſhip are deſired to ſend or deliver their notes, or orders, to the maſter on board, or the ſubſcriber, who will attend the different county courts. 3 CHARLES ALEXANDER.

To be SOLD, *at the next* September Fredericksburg *fair*,

THE fee ſimple eſtate of 400 acres of LAND, in the county of *Orange*, ſubject to the lives of colonel *William Taliaferro* and *Elizabeth* his wife, being the place where the ſaid *William Taliaferro* lives. The land is very good, and has on it valuable improvements. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. THE TRUSTEES.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE land whereon *Suffex* courthouſe now ſtands, containing between 5 and 600 acres, exceeding good for grain, well watered, and a tolerable place for ſtock. It will be needleſs to deſcribe the improvements thereon, as any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or leaſe it, would chuſe to take a view of it before making any contract. Any one inclinable to purchaſe may have long credit for three fourths of the money; and any perſon inclinable to rent it for a term of years may have it with all neceſſaries for carrying on a tavern, together with a valuable ſlave, or the place only, as may beſt ſuit. The terms may be known, either for ſale, or leaſing it, by applying to colonel *David Maſon*, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. 2 JOHN BERRYMAN.

To be SOLD, *on the premiſes, on* Mondoy *the 26th of* September *next, by virtue of a deed of truſt made me by* John Baynham,

A TRACT of LAND, formerly the property of doctor *John Baynham*, deceaſed, containing by eſtimation 500 acres, in *Caroline* county, lies on the main road from *Hanover* to *Caroline* courthouſe; there is a quantity of fine low ground, and exceeding fine orchards, a good dwellinghouſe, ſtorehouſe, and all other convenient out houſes; the ſituation is remarkably healthy and pleaſant. One hundred and thirty pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid down; the other payments to be made known on the day of ſale.

CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, junior.

*** AT the ſame time and place will be ſold, all the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *Baynham*, conſiſting of ſtocks of all kinds, houſhold furniture, books, ſome phyſic inſtruments, and other things too tedious to mention. There will be a ſhort credit for the above, giving bond, and good ſecurity, to (2) JOHN BAYNHAM, executor.

THE PURSE in *Richmond* town will be run for, as uſual, the 1ſt day of the fair, which is the 2d *Thurſday* in *November* next, by any horſe, &c. carrying weight for age, according to the rules of racing; all horſes, &c. to be entered with *James Gunn* the day before.

CHICKAHOMANY, *Auguſt* 23, 2774.

I FOREWARN all perſons from HUNTING, FISHING, and FOWLING, on my LAND in *James city*. JOHN C. COCKE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the ferry oppoſite *Alexandria*, in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, on *Wedneſday* night the 27th inſtant, an *Iriſh* indented ſervant man named THOMAS BREATON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, much pitted with the ſmallpox, ſhort ſandy coloured hair, thin viſage, down look, ruddy complexion, and has a rupture in his bowels; had on, and took with him, a light coloured wilton coat, blue broadcloth jacket, ſtriped country ditto, oznabrig ſhirt, *Iriſh* linen ditto, a pair of oznabrig trouſers, ſtriped holland ditto, buckſkin breeches, country made pumps, plated buckles, and felt hat. As he can write a tolerable good hand, it is probable he may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive 3l. including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

3 JOHN CLIFFORD.

*** As the aforeſaid ſervant has made ſeveral elopements and forged paſſes, and after being confined, has privately made his eſcape, whoever apprehends him are deſired to take particular care to confine him. He has ſtolen ſundry clothes.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on *Wedneſday* the 17th inſtant *(Auguſt)* a very likely black negro fellow, who ſays his name is JACK, and that he belongs to *Griffin Stith*, on the *Eaſtern Shore*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and appears to be about 25 years of age. He ſays he run away from his overſeer, in *Brunſwick* county, about 18 months ago, and has paſſed for a free man ever ſince. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3 STITH GREGORY, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on *Thurſday* the 25th inſtant *(Auguſt)* a likely *Virginia* born negro woman, who ſays her name is AMEY, and that ſhe belongs to *John A. Finnie*, of *Surry* county; ſhe is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has on ſtriped *Virginia* cloth clothes. The owner is deſired to take her away, and pay charges. 3 STITH GREGORY.

TAKEN up, in the *Robinſon Fork*, in *Culpeper*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, and appears to be about 4 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder K, has a ſtar in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

() JOSEPH HENDERSON.

JAMES HALDANE,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET, *near the* CHURCH, NORFOLK,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSINESS AS USUAL,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of COPPER WORK, viz. ſtills, brewing coppers, ſugar boilers, fullers and hatters coppers, braſs mill work, capuchin plate warmers, tea kitchins, all ſorts of ſhip, fiſh, and waſh kettles, ſtew pans, *Dutch* ovens, tea kettles, ſauce pans, coffee and chocolate pots, &c. at the moſt reaſonable rates. He gives the beſt prices for old copper, braſs, pewter, or lead.

*** Thoſe who are ſo obliging as to favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning old work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner. 5

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 9, 1774.

A PERSON of the name of *William Foſter Croſby* having procured a recommendation to me, I lent him, the 19th of laſt month, my SINGLE CHAIR and a MARE to viſit captain *John Lee*, on *Rappahannock*, to whom he ſaid he was recommended, to return in four days at the moſt; but not hearing of him ſince, except that he had miſtaken his way, and got to *Richmond*, on *James* river, and colonel *William Fleming's*, in *Cumberland* county, I am obliged to take this method of recommending him to all honeſt men, as a profound knave. Such a flagrant act of injuſtice, accompanied with ſuch ingratitude to me, will no doubt engage every gentleman to endeavour to ſtrip him of the price of his villainy: But I will gladly pay FORTY SHILLINGS to have my mare and chair detained till I can ſend for them, or FIVE POUNDS to be delivered here. As the knave is young, I *had rather he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live!*

He is about twenty, of ſlim and genteel make, and fair complexion, rather pale and ſoul ſkin, black hair, very long, and clubbed like a *macaroni!* He is exceeding vain, boaſts much of his learning, particularly of geography, and profeſſes teaching the claſſics, muſic, dancing, and fencing; he grins much when he laughs, which he often does at his own wit. His dreſs was ſhabby; I believe, one only coat, formerly a pale blue, or ſea green, the cuffs of which have been lately let down, and the original colour makes a remarkable ring round his arm. He paſſed on my friend, as from *New England*, and ſaid he intended to viſit *Virginia*, in his way to *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*, in order from *New England* to ſee the country; expecting here ſome ſupplies he had ordered from *New England*.

I cannot recollect whether the mare has any brand or fleſh marks; ſhe is about 14 hands and a half high, half blooded, well made, rather round, a cheſnut bay, with a full long bob tail, and hog mane, very ſmall feet, and ſhod before, trots very nimbly, and remarkably low. The carriage of the chair is new, the ſprings and axletree are iron, the body is painted green, with the initials of my name on the back, in a double cypher, in blue letters, in a gilt ground; it has been new lined, and has now a carpet bottom; but I ſuſpect he will quit the chair for a ſaddle

He borrowed a SILVER WATCH, quite new, made by *Thomas Walker*, of *Fredericksburg*, who will, I preſume, give ſomething to recover it. tf JAMES MERCER.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 26 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Scton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meſſiah Blaine*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen the *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FAUQUIER, *Auguſt* 16, 1774.

RUN away on the 3d of this inſtant (*Auguſt*) from my quarter, on *Carter's Run*, a negro wench named WINNEY; ſhe is about eighteen or twenty years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, had on when ſhe went away an oznabrig ſhift, petticoat, and jacket; ſhe alſo took with her a white dowlas jacket and petticoat, and a great variety of other clothes. She being an artful, ſubtle wench, I imagine will frequently change her dreſs. I do not recollect any particular mark ſhe has in her face, though I am told there is a lump upon the back of her neck, occaſioned by the cut of a ſwitch. About three years ago ſhe made an elopement, and got into *Maryland*, near *Port Tobacco*, where ſhe paſſed ſeveral months for a free woman, and went by the name of *Winney Redman*. Whoever will take up the ſaid wench, and deliver her to me, in *Fauquier* county, near the courthouſe, or to my overſeer, on *Carter's Run*, in the ſaid county, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, if taken up in the ſaid county, if in the adjacent counties FORTY SHILLINGS, if out of the colony FIVE POUNDS, beſides what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid.

3 JAMES SCOTT, junior.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, oppoſite to the ſeat of *Robert Beverley*, eſquire, extending more than 3 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are alſo, beſide the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may eaſily be reclaimed; a large water courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract affords a conſiderable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill ſeat. There are alſo ſeveral delightful ſituations for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be ſold (and may be entered upon next Chriſtmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not diſpoſed of before that time (of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in this gazette) it will then be offered for public ſale, upon the premiſes, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 15 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good ſecurity; to bear intereſt from the 25th of *December*, if the purchaſe money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and the lands ſhewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county.

10ſ c 10 *oct.* WILLIAM BERNARD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouſe and *Ruſſin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made eaſy by the ſubſcriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

RUN away, from Neabſco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured muſatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, eſquire. When I tell the public that he is the ſame boy who for many years uſed to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth. He has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite ſtraight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig ſhirt, mixed blue ſale ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any ſort of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a ſtone maſon, and a miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profeſs. I have ſome reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being ſent by me on buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me, or to his maſter, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or ſecure him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have treble what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near it. f 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Weſtmoreland courthouſe, on Tueſday the 27th day of September, being Weſtmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged.

tdſ RICHARD PARKER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the lighthouſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.